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Haytien Emigration Societ

Information for the free

people of colour who are



**INFORMATION**

FOR THE

**FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR**

WHO ARE INCLINED TO

**EMIGRATE TO HAYTI.**



**PHILADELPHIA :**

PRINTED BY J. H. CUNNINGHAM,

No. 13, North Seventh street.

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## OFFICERS OF THE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

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### *Officers of the Society,*

Rev. Richard Allen, *President*,  
Robert Brown, *Vice-President*,  
Joseph Cassey, *Treasurer*,  
Richard Allen, jr. *Secretary*.

### *Board of Managers,*

Rev. Richard Allen,	David Bustill,
Rev. Jer. Gloscester,	John P. Burr,
Rev. Henry Simmons,	Clayton Chapman,
James Forten,	Jonathan Trusty,
Quomony Clarkson,	Scipio Sewel,
Joseph Cassey,	Andrew Raymond,
Robert Brown,	Thomas Butler,
Peter Gardiner,	Daniel Peterson,
James Prosser,	Richard Allen, jr.
John Y. Newton,	

Robert Brown, *Agent*,

Office No. 122, Lombard-street

## EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

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THE "*Haytien Emigration Society*" was organized in this city, the 13th August last. An office to receive applications, and to aid the emigrants to embark, was immediately opened; and the society has been in active and successful operation up to this date. For the information of the public and those wishing to emigrate, the society presents the following abstract of its proceedings and prospects:

The first vessel, with a full complement of emigrants, sailed about the 23d of August. This was the *Charlotte Corday*. Her departure was an event of deep interest to our population, and the event produced the most lively interest. Nineteen vessels, with emigrants, have followed her. A large number more stand entered, ready to depart; and two vessels, one of which will sail the 11th inst. are preparing to take them out.

Citizen Granville, who gave his constant attendance and assistance at the Society's office, almost all the time he was in our country, sailed in the last vessel, the brig *Four Sons*, and has carried with him the blessings and gratitude of thousands. While the Society would make the most grateful acknow-

ledgments for all that he has done for our cause in general, and in particular for the aid he has given this Society, we could not but feel his departure a great loss, did we not know that he has gone to do more for us in his own island than he could here; and has made every arrangement necessary for the successful prosecution of the generous work he commenced, under the direction of his government. He has left in our office the agents who assisted him, authorized to perform its duties; and has made provision for any number of vessels that may be required; so that all emigrants who apply at this office, will be speedily embarked, and not subject to long detention before sailing. If requisite, a vessel will leave this port every week while the river is open. The embarkation is under the superintendence of the agents, and no vessel leaves the dock till every provision is made for the good support and comfort of the passengers on the voyage. The Society feels that the fact that its operations are carried on by those who can, from bitter experience, sympathise most deeply with the emigrants, will give our coloured brethren throughout the country, the greater confidence in this Society, and lead them more readily to apply to our office. We are your brethren in colour and degradation; and it gives us a peculiar delight to assist a brother to leave a country, where it is but too certain the coloured man can never enjoy his rights. We are prosecuting the duties of the office established by citizen Granville, in which



he spent most of his time while in this country, on his errand of "good news" and good deeds too ; where he toiled night and day for the good of our race, and where we shall rejoice to labour likewise in the work he could remain no longer to perform, and which he has left it in our charge to execute. We trust this work will still go on with all that prosperity which has hitherto attended it.

We feel it a subject of gratitude to a kind Providence, that all who have emigrated have been protected on their passage, have arrived in safety and comfort, and in all the letters we have received, they have expressed great satisfaction with their accommodations on ship-board, and with their prospects in their newly adopted country.

We would assure our brethren and the public, that our information from the emigrants is generally of a favourable kind ; they express joy that they have bid adieu to their native land, and satisfaction with their reception in Hayti. We regret that reports of a different character are flying about, as we know not of the least foundation for them, and believe them all false. We would remind our brethren, that as we have long been the victims of oppression and injury, of selfishness in its worst character, we ought to put little confidence in evil reports, which are circulated by persons inimical to our welfare. Every effort made for our benefit has met with opposition ; and we must expect to hear the worst reports of the situation of our friends in Hayti, circulated to prevent our emi-

gration. Whenever this Society shall know of any well grounded reasons why our brethren had better remain as they are, we shall not hesitate to make it known; for surely *we* can have no motive, but the good of our brethren to influence us.

While we have no fear that Hayti will be invaded by the French, we yet would say, that were it so, it should not deter our going, but be a motive to urge our departure. Do we not see what La Fayette receives for flying to the aid of an oppressed people? And is not Hayti the only spot where the coloured man has gained his rights? And could it be overthrown, would it not be putting out the very sun of our hopes?

All religious professions are tolerated, and men are left at full liberty to worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own conscience, and through the medium of their own forms and ceremonies—provided they do not disturb the public tranquillity.



## INFORMATION, &c.

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ALL classes and descriptions of Free People of Colour, of *good character*, are included in the invitation of President Boyer, who will be received as citizens and children of the Republic—protected by its laws, and encouraged and assisted in their different professions.

The following, however, are more immediately particularised in the instructions of President Boyer to Citizen J. Granville.

FIRST CLASS. Those that go in small communities of not less than 12 in number, for the purpose of improving uncultivated or neglected lands. Not such as are known in this country under the name of wild and uncleared lands, but such as have been deserted, and are running up in bushes, intermingled with coffee plants, cotton, &c. To these associations of twelve persons, thirty-six acres, or three acres for each individual, is allotted for immediate support, of which they will become sole proprietors or owners, after they have by their own industry well improved the same, together with as many more acres as the government may judge them entitled to, as a reward for their *sobriety, industry, and economy*, so as not to be less than fifteen acres for every *sober industrious farmer*.

These cultivators will have the expense of their passages paid for them at Hayti by the government, who will also furnish them with four months' subsistence after their arrival and settlement on the lands allotted for them:—time amply sufficient to enable them by their own industry to provide for their own support, in a country where three very abundant crops of corn and other products can be raised from the soil in one year, and conveyed at little expense to an excellent market. These advances are a donation or free gift from the Republic, as per articles of instructions VI. VIII.

In order more fully to explain this liberal offer of President Boyer, it may be proper to observe, that the associations of twelve, to whom the thirty-six acres are immediately allotted, are not *necessarily* to be composed of *twelve full grown, able-bodied, single men*—but a family consisting of a man and his wife, and ten children or hired labourers, *male and female*, capable of performing any branch of agricultural labour, will be entitled to this grant, or to their *proportion* of acres, according to the number of their children and domestics capable of labouring.

This offer holds out encouragement of sufficient magnitude to induce respectable industrious farmers to go immediately, upon their arrival at Hayti, in considerable numbers to the lands designed for them, situated in the most fertile, pleasant, and healthy parts of the Island, and where they will find houses ready for them to go into. By going in large num-

bers into the same neighbourhood, they will form communities of themselves. They will want their own mechanics ; such as *carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, taylor's, &c.* Their conversations will be with one another, and they will not, in consequence, feel so sensibly their ignorance of the language of the country ; which they may however readily acquire, by their intercourse with the Haytiens ; they will soon have schools established among them for the education of their children, and enjoy many advantages of high importance, which they cannot so soon experience in a scattered location.

Characters of the above description, will have it in their power to acquire by regular gradations, through their own *industry and good conduct*, as much land as they can profitably cultivate, and may have the great satisfaction of seeing their children filling in society the stations of respectable and independent farmers.

SECOND CLASS. Those who embark with a view of cultivating lands already planted with *coffee, sugar canes, fruits, vegetables, &c.* belonging to other citizens, either by renting or working them upon shares. These will have to come under obligations, that they will, upon their arrival at Hayti, enter into arrangements or situations, under the protection of laws and regulations made for the express purpose of governing such contracts ; and to repay in six months the expenses of their passage, &c., as per articles VII and IX.

After this class have faithfully fulfilled their engagements, for not less than one year, with their employers or landlords, they will be at liberty to turn farmers on their own accounts, and have lands given them to cultivate according to their good conduct.

THIRD CLASS. Those who go as Mechanics, Traders, Clerks, or School Masters—must also give obligations to repay in six months the expenses paid on their account, as per article IX.



NOTE.—St. Domingo, Hispaniola, or as it was originally called by the natives, *Hayti*, was discovered by Columbus, December 6th, 1492—This Island is in Lat. 18 20 North, and in Lon. 68 40 West; extending 150 miles from North to South, and 480 miles from East to West—containing 1432 square miles, and is, except Cuba, (from which it is separated by a strait of 36 miles, called the Windward Passage,) the largest, the most fertile and pleasant Island in the West Indies. The general salubrity of the climate—beauty of scenery—comprising mountains of great altitude, covered with verdure—magnificent plains every where well watered, and in consequence spread over with the most luxuriant vegetation, renders this Island a most inviting and desirable residence. There are but two seasons in the year, and they are equally fine. In the delightful vales of the Island, the sweets of spring are enjoyed without either winter or summer,—the ground always laden with fruit, and covered with flowers. From the situation of this Island, it might be supposed to suffer from intense heat, but this is provided against by frequent re-

refreshing rains, and an alternate East and West wind, which blows with great regularity. Its salubrity is also in a great degree owing to the beautiful variety of its surface, exhibiting hills and vallies, woods and rivers. It contains forests of palms, elms, oaks, pines, mahogany, and numerous other trees, and it is generally agreed that the pine apples, grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, figs, dates, apricots, peaches, and other fruits, have a peculiarly fine flavour in Hayti.

The Island abounds in wholesome water, but so cold in the interior, that it must be drank with care, and is dangerous for bathing. It contains several lakes, very numerous rivers, several of which, viz:—Ozama, Macoris, Yaquay, Yuna, La Neyva, L'Usaque, Artioonite, are large and well stocked with fish.

In 1789, the population was 1,240,000 and is now [1824,] supposed to exceed two millions, and if well cultivated, this Island is capable of supporting a population of from eight to ten millions.

In 1791, the value of exports from this Island exceeded £5,370,000 sterling, or \$23,832,000—comprised in—

84,617,328 lbs. of . . .	Coffee,
217,463 hhds. of . .	Sugar,
3,257,610 lbs. of . .	Indigo,
1,526,017 lbs. of . .	Cocoa,
11,317,226 lbs. of . .	Cotton,
34,453,000 lbs. of . .	Syrup,

besides corn, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, honey, ambergris, a variety of drugs, dyers' woods, mahogany, &c. &c. &c. The number of French vessels employed in 1789, was 710, and at one period the whole Island employed 1070 vessels, navigated by 7936 seamen.

The chief towns are Port-au-prince, containing 120,000 inhabitants; Aux Cayes, 90,000; Cape



Francois, 90,000; St. Domingo, 70,000; Jeremie, Petit Goaves, Laogane, and numerous small towns and villages.

The Independence of Hayti was proclaimed on the 29th of Nov. 1803, and having obtained in 1821 a cession of the Spanish part, by consent of its inhabitants, the whole of this most extensive, valuable, and interesting Island came under the authority and protection of J. P. BOYER, President of the Republic of Hayti, and now enjoys profound peace, and is earnestly cultivating a knowledge of the arts and sciences. They have established Lancasterian schools, academies, colleges, &c. supported at public expense.

Their militia system is somewhat similar to that of the United States. Their standing army of 200,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, &c. is as well disciplined, officered, armed, and equipped, as that of any regular army of any other country. Their navy is yet but small, say 16 vessels, and these are chiefly employed in preventing and detecting pirates and smugglers.

MEMORANDUM.—A map and a more complete and detailed description of Hayti, will probably be published as soon as Citizen J. Granville receives the necessary documents from his government, which he has requested, and now daily expects, containing a statistical account of its productions, exports, imports, &c. &c., for the last four years.

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All reports respecting the Rev. Richard Allen's son having been shot are false, as he has seen and received many letters from the Island, and none of them state that he was shot or harmed in the least. This is written by the express order of Mr. Allen.





